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barrel of aguardiente on this vessel. The vessel was ordered out, which order she lost no time in obeying.

We found 2 other smacks in Anclote Harbor, the *Juan Capdebou*, crew of 8 men, certificate of disinfection dated July 9, all well. Inspector Browder seized 1 barrel of aguardiente on this vessel. The other smack was the *Isabel*, crew of 7 men, disinfected July 9, all well. Inspector Browder seized a barrel of aguardiente on this vessel also. Both smacks went to sea at once, indulging in many threats and much abusive language.

There was no possible excuse for any of these vessels being in the harbor as the weather was very fine and they were at least 25 miles from any fishing grounds.

There were at this time about 100 spongers in the harbor. On the 14th I furnished Inspector Browder with a small boat and he boarded and inspected a number of the spongers.

No smacks were seen during the day and on the morning of the 15th the *Bratton* was got underway again and headed for Port Tampa, where she arrived about noon of the same day. No smacks were seen along the coast on the way down, although a sharp lookout was kept all the time.

The weather during the entire cruise was exceptionally good and we had no mishaps of any kind.

The *Bratton* is taking on coal, water, and other supplies to-day and if weather permits will leave early on the morning of the 17th for Charlotte Harbor and other points to the south of here.

Respectfully,

G. M. CORPUT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Inspection of vessels from San Francisco at Victoria, British Columbia.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE,
Port Townsend, Wash., July 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to state that during the period just passed when quarantine restrictions were placed upon vessels coming from San Francisco, upon 7 different occasions assistant officers from this office were detailed to go to Victoria, British Columbia, and inspect steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship line either in conjunction with the British Columbia superintendent of quarantines or when that was impossible, on the way over to this port. This arrangement gave excellent satisfaction to all concerned and reduced the delay and discomfort of quarantine to vessels, carrying a large number of first-class passengers and perishable cargo, to practically nothing.

Respectfully,

M. H. FOSTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Enteric fever in Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14, 1900.

SIR: In reply to your communication (E. R. J.) of the 11th instant, I have to state that there has been an unusual number of cases of enteric fever occurring in this city since the last week in May, but not enough to warrant the application of the term epidemic, and that the number of new cases is now rapidly decreasing.

From May 1 to July 1 (sixty-one days), there were 112 cases and 10 deaths (6 white and 4 colored). The cases were generally of a mild character. They were all investigated by the city bacteriologist and

gave Vidal's reaction. Active measures were at once taken by the local health authorities, and with apparent success.

It was soon discovered that the infection was derived from the water of the cisterns; these cisterns, being underground, had become contaminated by percolation of sewage through the soil. Eighty-five suspected cisterns were examined in June, and the water in 38 of these (44 per cent) was found to contain the typhoid bacillus.

The polluted cisterns were promptly condemned. It is now proposed to procure, as soon as possible, the passage of a law prohibiting the building of cisterns for drinking water underground. The health department is still continuing its investigations into the details of the cause of the outbreak.

Respectfully,

JNO. VANSANT,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Status of smallpox in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my letter of the 9th instant no new cases of smallpox have been reported. Six patients have been discharged from the smallpox hospital and 5 remain.

Respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD,
Health Officer.

Smallpox in Memphis, Tenn., from May 31, 1899, to July 14, 1900.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of smallpox in the city of Memphis, from May 31, 1899, until to day.

Respectfully,

D. E. ROBINSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

[Inclosure.]

Report of smallpox in the city of Memphis, Tenn., from May 31, 1899, to date.

Month.	Cases.				Deaths.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1899.								
June			17	6				1
July	3	3	7	5				
August			2	1				
September			1	2				
October			3	2				
November	1	1	11	3				
December	2		15	6				
1900.								
January	14	3	148	53				
February	20	6	75	38			3	
March	15	2	62	23			4	2
April	12	2	31	9			1	
May	8	1	16	7				
June			6	1				
July							1	
Total	75	18	394	156			9	3

NOTE.—Total number of cases, 643; deaths, 12.

Number of cases remaining under treatment, 3.

Respectfully,

D. E. ROBINSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.